"INNOVATIVE PARTNERING IN A NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN WATERSHED"
A 2002 Watershed Initiative Proposal to the EPA by theTri-State Water Quality Council, Watershed Restoration Coalition, Blackfoot Challenge, Bitterroot Watershed Partnership & Flathead Basin Commission

WATERSHED CHARACTERIZATION & PLANNING EFFORT

The 16-million-acre Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Watershed of the Upper Columbia Basin drains an extensive 26,000 square miles in the Northern Rockies, spanning western Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington. It consists of Montana's largest river, the Clark Fork; Montana's Flathead Lake, the nation's largest lake west of the Mississippi River; Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho's largest lake; and Washington's Pend Oreille River. Home to many blue ribbon trout fisheries, the watershed contains the last remaining stronghold for threatened Bull Trout populations in the United States.

Jurisdictions in the watershed include three states, 14 counties, several Native American reservations, and two regions of the EPA. A rural and urban mix of diverse land uses and economic activities has led to an associated range of water quality problems. Over 65% of all streams in the watershed are impaired from nonpoint sources, while its main water bodies are impaired by heavy metals and nutrients from both point and nonpoint sources.

The upper Clark Fork River contains the nation's largest complex of Superfund sites. Heavy metals, deposited as mine tailings in the river's banks, result in 200-mile-long fish kills and also accumulate in bottom sediments of the basin's downstream water bodies. Approximately $900 million from the federal Superfund program and Montana's Department of Natural Resources is currently being directed to this issue.

Apart from heavy metals in the system's headwaters, the most pressing problem is excessive nutrients that promote the growth of nuisance algae. A scientific study by EPA, Montana, Idaho, and Washington (1988-1992) identified excessive nutrient pollution as the primary interstate water quality issue affecting the entire basin and resulted in the Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Basin Management Plan (Management Plan) that defined a prioritized list of management objectives.

Excessive nutrients cause filamentous algae blooms that choke many tributaries and some 250 miles of the upper and middle reaches of Montana's Clark Fork River, and heavy growths of slime (diatom algae) in Idaho's Lake Pend Oreille. Nutrients and algae blooms are also reducing water clarity in Flathead Lake. Excessive algae impair most beneficial uses

and deplete water of dissolved oxygen. These oxygen-reducing conditions can cause heavy metals deposited in bottom sediments to re-enter the water column, posing a threat to endangered fish, aquatic life, and people.

Most of the watershed is afflicted with high unemployment and poverty rates with a traditional Western rural economy focused on mining, logging, ranching, and farming. Coupled with rapid population growth and increasing urbanization over the past 10 years, efforts to reduce nutrient pollution are threatened by additional loading from stormwater runoff, municipal and industrial wastewater discharges, shoreline development, and destruction of riparian areas. Addressing these issues is critical to offset water quality declines and to protect the many investments underway in the watershed to reduce both heavy metals and nutrient pollution.

Priority activities from the Management Plan currently underway by the nonprofit Tri-State Water Quality Council (TSC) include a Voluntary Nutrient Reduction Program (VNRP) approved by EPA as an equivalent TMDL in over 200 miles of the Clark Fork River, a Montana/Idaho Border Nutrient Load Agreement among the two states, and a comprehensive three-state water quality monitoring program providing data on nutrients, metals, and algae.

Under the VNRP, nutrient inputs to the Clark Fork River from the major point source dischargers are being addressed, but the majority of nutrient loading not being addressed is from nonpoint sources identified in the Management Plan as the River's main tributaries—the Flathead, Bitterroot, and Blackfoot Rivers. Reduction of nutrients in Montana's Clark Fork is also critical because it contributes 85% of the total load to Idaho's downstream Lake Pend Oreille. Additional loading to the Lake has been identified in the Management Plan from nearshore sources and from the Pack River tributary.

This watershed plan proposes to address point and nonpoint sources of nutrient pollution by partnering the main stakeholder groups and targeting critical areas identified in the watershed's main water bodies and tributaries. Proposed projects tie back to the Management Plan, focus on prevention and/or restoration, are underway or ready to go, leverage substantial funding, and will be completed in two years (monitored in the third year). Our cooperative, cohesive approach addresses both historic and emerging issues contributing to nutrient pollution in the watershed. Infusion of $1.3 million in funding under this initiative will protect significant clean-up investments underway, solidify our new strategic partnership of stakeholder organizations, and result in continued measurable improvements to water quality throughout the three-state Clark Fork-Pend Oreille Watershed.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

The CLARK FORK RIVER is Montana's largest and is impaired for nutrients from its uppermost reaches 250 miles downstream to the confluence of the Flathead River. A VNRP agreement, facilitated by the TSC in 1998, mandates reduction in nutrients from four major municipal and industrial point sources, and one nonpoint source (Missoula County septics) in this portion of the Clark Fork River. Numeric nutrient water quality standards for the River, adopted in 2002 by the State of Montana, requires other point-source dischargers to meet the VNRP's in-stream water quality targets.

VNRP Project--Goal: Broaden participation in nutrient management in the upper and middle reaches of the Clark Fork R. among significant small-scale point sources and nonpoint sources. To protect the progress made by VNRP signatories to date, and to further reduce nutrient discharges at targets of opportunity, theTSC's VNRP Coordinator will work with conservation districts, county governments, and water/sewer districts to identify and mitigate nutrient sources in the Clark Fork and high-priority tributaries. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: point-source mini-grant program for feasibility studies, problem diagnosis, mitigation (yrs 1-2 $45,000); develop upper Clark Fork R. tributary programs/funding (yrs. 1-2 $4,800); nutrient modeling to measure VNRP progress (yrs.1-2 $85,000); evaluation & technical assistance (yrs. 1-3 $97,755). Total: $232,555 [Match-$170,000 (73%); EPA-$62,555]. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project evaluated by VNRP Committee for water quality improvement plans initiatied on two tributaries, completion & integration of tributary/mainstem nutrient models, and improved nutrient management initiated at two small-scale point sources by year 3. Coordinator: TSC. Technical support: TSC VNRP Committee; W. McDowell (contractor).

The UPPER CLARK FORK RIVER supports important fisheries, a wide variety of wildlife, and a large agricultural economic base and also contains the nation's largest complex of Superfund sites. Mitigating nutrient and sediment nonpoint source pollution associated with agricultural producers is a critical conservation goal of local stakeholders, Montana, and EPA. The proposed project is an essential component of a larger restoration effort being implemented by the Watershed Restoration Coalition of the Upper Clark Fork (WRC).

Deer Lodge Valley Protection Project – Goal: Reduce sediment and nutrient inputs to Orofino Creek, Dry Cotton Wood Creek, and the Clark Fork River through installation of off-stream water pipelines, prescribed grazing, cross fencing, & integrated weed management. Implementing BMPs for nonpoint sources from agricultural lands on the

Clark Fork River and tributaries are critical to mitigate nutrient loading. This project supports a well-established local stakeholder partnership, improves ranching operations, reduces nutrient and sediment loading, and shows how to mitigate agricultural water quality impacts through environmental incentives. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: technical support, grazing management & noxious weed control (yr. 1 $33,500); off-stream watering & riparian fencing (yr. 1 $178,371); monitoring (yrs. 1-3 $70,000); landowner outreach & administration (yrs. 1-2 $10,000). Total: $296,871 [Match- $68,254 (41%); EPA-$98,694. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: The local conservation district and WRC have funding to monitor the streams' chemical, physical, and biological conditions for four years after project completion. Baseline conditions are documented through an ongoing effort funded by EPA and Montana DEQ. A final monitoring report will be prepared. Coordinator: WRC. Technical support: NRCS; KirK Environmental (contractor).

The famous BLACKFOOT RIVER sub-watershed drains 1.5 million acres where land ownership is 60% public, 20% corporate timber and 20% private, mostly in large ranches. This highly diverse, intact ecosystem boasts some of the most productive riparian fish and wildlife habitat in Montana. 388 stream miles are on the 303(d) list requiring restoration to improve fisheries and address nonpoint sources causing nutrient pollution and habitat degradation.

Demonstration Restoration Project - Goal: Demonstrate how improvements to streams and riparian habitat result in measurable benefits to both water quality and fish. This project addresses TMDL and restoration priorities, habitat alterations (stream channelization, livestock damage, loss of riparian vegetation), sediment-bound nutrients, and stream flow alterations in five streams and builds upon completed restoration projects and stream assessments. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: restore 9,000 feet of Nevada Spring Creek (yr. 1 $161,263); restore 6,000 feet of Wasson Creek & offsite watering (yr. 1 $46,906); restore 9,700 feet of Warren Creek & off-site watering (yr. 1 $85,000); restore 5,600 feet of Rock Creek & offsite watering (yr. 1 $88,452); remove fish barriers, install off-site watering & irrigation, & water lease on Poorman's Creek (yr. 1 $115,476); technical support & monitoring (yrs. 1-2 $31,846); administration (yrs. 1-2 $21,200). Total: $550,143 [Match- $312,948 (57%); EPA- $237,195]. Evaluation/Milestones/ Responsible Entity: Projects evaluated for improved channel sinuosity, instream complexity & flows, riparian vegetation, & lower water temperatures. Pre- and post-project monitoring conducted for habitat (USDA R1/R4 habitat inventory), channel morphology (Rosgen Level II, Wolman pebble counts), water temperature (recording thermographs), water column variables

(nutrients, total suspended sediment), stream flow (instantanteous), biological integrity (macroinvertebrate rapid bioassessment), and fish population responses (population estimates, spawning surveys). An assessment report with a quantitative appraisal of stream improvements will be completed. Coordinator: Blackfoot Challenge (BFC). Technical support: Trout Unlimited; Land & Water Consulting (contractor).

Monitoring for Success Project - Goal: Institute a comprehensive water quality monitoring, assessment and reporting system for the Blackfoot Watershed. This project addresses TMDL program needs, documents restoration success, improves monitoring methodology, and provides feedback to fine-tune restoration based on environmental outcomes and cost benefits. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: fixed-station water quality status/trends monitoring, monthly sampling, & report (yrs. 1-2 $71,292); monitoring protocol manuals (yrs. 1-2 $4,455); develop *State of the Basin Report*, disseminate to stakeholders and public (yrs. 1-2 $8,789); administration (yrs.1-2 $ 7,000). Total: $91,536 [Match-$14,415 (15%); EPA-$77,121. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project will be evaluated by Blackfoot Watershed Monitoring Committee and panel of outside reviewers. Coordinator: BFC. Technical support: Blackfoot Monitoring Committee; Land & Water Consulting (contractor).

The BITTERROOT RIVER lies in Montana's fastest growing county (44% population increase 1990-2000). Large ranches are being subdivided, shifting from agricultural to urban land uses. Land ownership is 70% Federal, while 26% is private and concentrated along the River and valley floor. Data indicate that nutrients are accumulating in the River's downstream sections, and water quality is declining due to valley development and loading from east-side tributaries.

Brown Valley Ranch Project - Goal: Reduce sediment and nutrient inputs associated with cattle grazing and noxious weed infestations along 4 miles of stream. Entering the Bitterroot River from the east near its lowest reaches, Threemile Creek has the highest concentration of nutrients sampled in any tributary and TMDL development is underway. Bank erosion and eroding soils on adjacent uplands contribute high levels of sediment-bound nutrients to the creek. This project builds on a Federal 319 assessment and complements MT Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks wildlife/weed management programs on the Threemile Game Range. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: rest-rotation grazing & noxious weed control (yr. 1 $59,500); riparian fencing (yr. 2 $25,340); restore streambanks (yr. 2 $24,500); technical support & monitoring (yrs. 1-3 $15,500); administration (years 1-3 $10,000). Total: $134,840 [Match-$33,870 (25%); EPA-$100,970].

Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project evaluated by improved riparian vegetation (USFS Greenline Stability Rating moderate-excellent on 90% of channel length yr. 3), reduced eroding banks (by 75% yr. 3), and absence of significant weed invasions on upland ranges (yr. 3). A baseline condition and long-term monitoring reach are established tying channel cross-sections, bed sediments, geomorphic parameters, and photographs tying into survey benchmarks. Coordinator: Bitterroot Watershed Partnership (BWP). Technical support: W. McDowell, J. Rokosch (contractors).

Victor Dairy Project – Goal: Reduce the potential for soluble nutrients to reach surface waters and shallow groundwater near the Bitterroot R. The TSC and other agencies are working to improve dairy manure management and reduce nutrient runoff. TSC has helped five dairies assess manure issues and is currently working with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to install a new separator and waste storage pond for pastureland-application of manure effluent. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: land application system (yr. 1 $44,110); long-term nutrient management program (yr. 2 $1,200); technical assistance (yr. 1 $4,704). Total: $46,404 [Match $14,829 (32%); EPA $34,510]. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project evaluated by pre- and post- groundwater sampling of nutrients and fecal coliform bacteria beneath manure storage area and waste pond, targeting nitrate levels below 2 mg/L in shallow groundwater and maintaining phosphorus and nitrogen at agricultural uptake levels in pasturelands. Coordinator: TSC. Technical support: NRCS; W. McDowell (contractor).

The FLATHEAD RIVER drains a six million-acre sub-watershed that includes Flathead Lake. Though 70% of the land is public, it is also one of the most rapidly growing and developing regions of Montana, impacting Flathead Lake and fragile riparian and shoreline habitats. A Voluntary Nutrient Reduction Strategy (VNRS) will implement a 15% reduction in nonpoint nutrient sources and is detailed in the Flathead Lake TMDL. As part of the Flathead Basin Commission's (FBC) and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe's (CSKT) efforts to reduce nutrient loading, this project will show how watershed partnerships and tribal governments can work together to improve water quality and meet TMDL targets.

Flathead Basin Restoration Project – Goal: Reduce sediment and nutrient inputs from Mount Creek (a high priority tributary of Flathead Lake) and overland flow water quality impacts from Salish Point (a high priority Flathead Lake access area within the Flathead Indian Reservation). Lack of adequate sediment and nutrient BMPs and loss of natural vegetation are key causes of nutrient impairments. Mount Creek's completed assessment and restoration

plan identifies 7 essential projects to address nutrient and sediment loading. Six are funded by other grants ($275,000), and the seventh is proposed here. Mount Creek Road contributes hundreds of tons of sediment to the Creek annually along a 0.7-mile long road cut. When combined with the other 6 projects, this project completes the basin's key headwaters restoration plan. *Salish Point* is a 600-foot long Flathead L. and fishing access devoid of all natural buffer vegetation located in a highly visible, quickly developing urban area. The Salish Point project will reduce lake nutrient and sediment loading, control overland runoff pollution, provide additional shoreline stability, and preserve the area's natural and cultural heritage. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: road relocation design (yr. 1 $10,000); easements & new road construction (yr.1 $157,500); restore old road (yr. 2 $117,500); Salish Point buffer plan (yr. 1 $16,852); restore/stabilize shoreline (yr. 2 $70,000); monitoring (yrs. 1-2 $7,000); administration (yrs. 1-2 $20,000); VNRS project development, implementation & outreach (yrs. 1-3 $145,000). Total: $543,852 [Match-$203,852 (37%); EPA $340,000]. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: FBC currently funds a voluntary lake and tributary water quality monitoring program. Additional monitoring is conducted by the Flathead Lake Biological Station and others for chemical and biological parameters. Project monitoring (chemical and physical) will document local improvements. Baseline conditions are evaluated through ongoing efforts funded through EPA and Montana DEQ. A final monitoring report will be prepared as part of this effort. Coordinator: Flathead Basin Commission. Technical support: KirK Environmental, Watershed Consulting (contractors).

LAKE PEND OREILLE covers 95,000 acres with 175 miles of shoreline and lies in one of Idaho's fastest growing counties (38% population increase 1990-2000). Water quality in the lake's deep open waters, primarily influenced by the Clark Fork River, has not changed statistically since the mid-1950s and protective nutrient TMDLs include the upstream VNRP and the Idaho/Montana Border Nutrient Load Agreement. However, the lake's shallow nearshore areas are impaired by nutrients from local sources and the 40-mile long Pack River, contributing the highest nutrient loads per unit of land than any other tributary. A nearshore nutrient TMDL for the Lake, and a sediment/nutrient TMDL for the Pack River, were recently approved by EPA. Efforts are underway to prepare for TMDL implementation that will be largely voluntary due to private land ownership. This project builds on completed watershed assessments and restoration projects on private lands.

Pack River Nutrient Reduction Project -- Goal: Reduce sediment and nutrient loading associated with an artificial stream barrier, eroding stream banks, and cattle grazing. Hellroaring Creek is a Pack River tributary providing

spawning habitat for endangered bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout, a species of concern. A concrete weir (built 1973) is undercutting and eroding both stream banks, contributing sediment and nutrient loads, and threatening to wash out a county road. A nearby 1200 ft.-long bank on the Pack River contributes sediment and nutrients from livestock and erosion. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: remove weir & install fish structures (yr. 2 $37,000); road culvert & revegetation (yr. 2 $45,777); slope& stabilize stream banks (yr. 1 $38,400); riparian fencing & planting (yr. 1 $3,600); technical support (yrs. 1-2 $5,000); administration (yrs. 1-3 $3,000). Total: $132,777 [Match $47,000 (35%); EPA $85,777]. Evaluation/ Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project evaluated by pre- and post- photo documentation, increased fish populations & redd counts, 75% reduction in eroding banks, 1200-ton annual reduction in sediment by yr 3. Coordinators: TSC; Bonner S&W Conservation District. Technical support: USFWS; NRCS; ID Dept. Fish & Game.

Watershed Plan Monitoring will be accomplished through the TSC's existing three-state water quality monitoring program that includes critical nutrient, algal and metals data in the Clark Fork River, Lake Pend Oreille and the Pend Oreille River. Monitoring data is utilized to assess nutrient reduction program effectiveness throughout the watershed enabling program adaptations if warranted. A five-year trend analysis of watershed-wide water quality data will be completed in 2003. Additional Clark Fork River sampling is needed in 2005 for the next five-year trend analysis cycle. A replication study is needed in Lake Pend Oreille because baseline data for nutrient levels in the Lake were collected over 10 years ago.

Clark Fork R. Trend Monitoring Project – Goal: Trend detection of nutrient concentrations and metals to provide distributed spatial coverage for tributary non-point assessment and to serve as a reference for point sources above and below major communities. These sites include stations at the Flathead, Blackfoot, and Bitterroot River confluences and will enable evaluation of whether these main tributaries are increasing or decreasing their nonpoint nutrient loads to the Clark Fork River. Objectives/Schedule/Budget: sample nutrients & metals at additional mainstem & tributary sites monthly for one year (yr. 3 $84,000); compare& report results (yr. 3 $11,025). Total: $95,025 [Match-$ 20,000 (33%); EPA - $64,000]. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project evaluated by TSC's Monitoring Committee & contractors for sampling data that results in the ability to conduct the next five-year trends analysis.

Lake Replication Study Project – Goal: Replicate a 1992 study by Falter, et. al. in Lake Pend Oreille comparing attached benthic algae (periphyton) and nutrient levels to measure increases or decreases, better understand their correlation, and monitor progress in reducing their levels.

Objectives/Schedule/Budget: sample periphyton & adjacent nutrient levels in littoral zone (yr. 1 $26,035); assess phosphorous-algae correlation, periphyton species & biomass, compare to baseline & produce report (yr. 1 $10,800); evaluation & recommendations (yr. 1 $3,675). Total: $40,510 [Match $13,175 (33%); EPA $27,335. Evaluation/ Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project evaluated by sufficient data resulting in a written final report (fall following summer sampling). TSC's Monitoring Committee will evaluate the report and make recommendations to monitoring and TMDL implementation programs. Coordinator: TSC. Technical support: Idaho DEQ; TSC Monitoring Committee.

WATERSHED & PROJECT MANAGEMENT/STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

TSC, as lead/fiscal agent, will administer, manage and document plan and project results with semi-annual reports to EPA and MOA's with partnering organizations. Formed in 1993, TSC attained 501(c)(3) non-profit status in 1997, received national recognition in 2001 for its collaborative/ innovative programs, and has successfully completed many EPA grants from both Regions 8 and 10.

TSC and its four partnering organizations each collaborate with diverse groups of stakeholders (including citizens, business, industry, government, tribes and conservation groups) and collectively create a greater synergy with a "partnership of partnerships". Together, the five organizations represent 9 federal agencies, 8 state agencies, 28 local governments and agencies, 3 tribes, 17 non-profits, and thousands of citizens and landowners. Collective experience and expertise of staff, contractors and project partners includes hydrogeology, watershed assessment and restoration, water quality monitoring, community organizing, soil and water conservation, forest ecology and management, range management, bioengineering, wildlife ecology and management, agriculture, education, biology, fish biology and management, non-profit management, soils science, flood and erosion control, and public administration.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Blackfoot Challenge: Blackfoot Outreach Project - Goal: Reach target audiences to showcase the watershed partnership approach and demonstrate success of restoration efforts in meeting local, state, and national water quality objectives.

Objectives/Schedule/Budget: Rosgen training (yrs. 1-2 $75,500); Conservation Partnership Roundtable Workshop (yr. 1 $36,073); landowners tour (yr. 1 $9,000); Congressional & Agency tour (yr. 2 $4,000); monitoring training (yr. 2 $11,000); establish 5 permanent field education/training sites, up-datable outreach packets (yrs. 1-2 $9,000); media outreach (yrs. 1-2 $6,000); technical support (yrs. 1-2 $3,000; administration (yrs. 1-2 $2,650). Total: $156,223 [Match $124,093 (79%); EPA $32,130. Evaluation/Milestones/Responsible Entity: Project will be evaluated by Blackfoot Challenge Education Committee and Montana Watershed Coordination Council's Information & Education Committee for 40 professionals trained in Rosgen, 20 professionals in advanced partnerships, 150 landowners participating in tours, 12 congressmen/staff participating in Congressional tour, 30 professionals trained in assessment/monitoring, 5 permanent water quality training sites established, & PowerPoint presentation on CD. Coordination: BFC. Technical/field support: Trout Unlimited, E. Caton (contractor).

Watershed Restoration Coalition: monthly meetings for members, stakeholders & basin residents; landowner training workshops for monitoring, integrated weed management, state-of-the-art agricultural BMPs; information distributed on a future web site (Total in-kind: $10,000). Bitterroot Watershed Partnership: field tours in years 1 & 3; targeted outreach to scouts, school groups & adult project volunteers; information disseminated to all agencies & organizations working on restoration in the Bitterroot watershed (Total in-kind: $800). Flathead Basin Commission: public & stakeholder meetings every two months; biannual report to public & Montana State Legislature; local watershed group meetings & workshops; forestry, agriculture and project specific workshops & tours; data, reports & plans on web site (Total in-kind: $30,000). Tri-State Water Quality Council: public and stakeholder meeting & tours biannually; local watershed council meetings & workshops; press releases; web site updates, reports, interactive water quality monitoring data; local watershed group landowner meetings (Total in-kind: $64,000). Total additional Outreach/In-Kind Match: $64,000 (this amount not included in specific project budgets).

Budget	TOTAL COST	FUNDING		
		Non-Federal Match*	Federal Match	EPA Request
Watershed Restoration Coalition (WRC)				
- Deer Lodge Valley Protection Project	296,871	68,254	129,923	98,694
Blackfoot Challenge (BFC)				
- Restoration Project*	550,143	232,948	80,000	237,195
- Monitoring for Success Project	91,536	14,415		77,121
- Blackfoot Community Outreach Project*	156,223	124,093		32,130
Bitterroot Watershed Partnership (BWP)				
- Brown Valley Ranch Project	135,640	34,670		100,970
Flathead Basin Commission (FBC)				
- Flathead Basin Restoration Project	543,852	203,852		340,000
Tri-State Water Quality Council (TSC)				
- VNRP Project	232,555	170,000		62,555
- Victor Dairy Project	46,404	10,125	4,704	31,575
- Pack R. Nutrient Reduction Project*	132,777	42,000	5,000	85,777
- Clark Fork R. Trend Monitoring Project	95,025	31,025		64,000
- Lake Replication Study Project	40,510	13,175		27,335
- Outreach	64,200	64,200		0
SUBTOTAL PROJECTS	**2,385,736**	**1,008,757**	**219,627**	**1,157,352**
		42%	**9%**	
Grant Administration (TSC)	142,648			142,648
TOTAL GRANT	**2,528,384**	**1,008,757**	**219,627**	**1,300,000**
		40%	**9%**	

* Includes USFWS Partners for Fish & Wildlife funds; allowable as match under this grant by enacting statute